Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1807. [No. 1869.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

FOR SALE,

An ANCHOR, of about 350 wt. and STAY, ready fitted for a vessel of 150 tons, entirely new and of the best English cordage. *Apply to*

Mordecai Miller.

March 20. d

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6 Hhds. best retailing Molasses
40 barrels of nice Tanner's Oil
20 bags of heavy Black Peper
3 pipes of French Brandy
3 do. Holland Gin, and
1 box of brown Platillas.

☞ *A part of the above Goods are a consignment, and will be sold unusually low by*

M. MILLER.

March 10. d

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of *BEEF*—Boston inspection—No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on moderate terms. Feb. 3.—d

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Marsteller and Young,
Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board,
8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
ALSO,
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 16. d

Spanish Hides.

500 large heavy Spanish Hides
6000 wt. fine green Coffee—and
600 wt. Indigo, Spanish Flotant
For sale by

M. MILLER.

February 20. d

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe-
4 quarter casks do. do. } rior quality
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

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13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun

d

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
ALSO,
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermacaeti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by

James Sanderson.

January 19. d

For Sale or Rent,

WELL finished three story *BRICK DWELLING HOUSE*, containing 7 rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke house, coach house and stable and other necessary buildings all of brick, situate on Royal street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and near the market. For particulars apply to

Robert Patton.

February 9. d

☞ The Trustees of the Alexandria Academy, have engaged the Reverend OWEN F. MAGRATH as a Teacher of the Latin and Greek Languages, and Mr. JOSEPH BOWING to teach English, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and the Mathematics, in the Academy.—Their Schools will be opened for the reception of Scholars on *Wednesday* the first of April next. In the mean time application may be made to either of those Teachers for admission of scholars. The price of tuition to be Thirty Dollars in the upper room and Twenty in the lower. The strictest attention will be paid by the Visitors and Trustees to the progress of the pupils in their respective studies.

An election of twelve Trustees will be held at the Academy, on the 2d Monday of April next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Trustees,

N. Fitzhugh, *Sec'y.*

March 6. eo

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr. *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

March 17. d

NOTICE.

ALL persons who shall be in arrearages for Taxes, due the corporation of Alexandria, after the first day of April next, need look for no longer indulgence, but may be assured that I shall proceed to distress every delinquent. By order of council.

Abel Janney, *Collector.*

March 9 3w

For Sale,

(Now landing from sloop Mary-Ann.)
20 Quarter casks Sherry Wine
And in Store,
6000 bushels salt suitable for the fisheries
8000 lbs. Coffee.

Wadsworth & Butler.

March 5, d

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

JOHN G. LADD
Has just received and offers for sale,
67 chests fresh Teas,
Consisting of Imperial, Hyson Shulan, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin of the best quality.
2 bales very fine India COTTONS.
Also, a quantity of SALT, suitable for the fishery.
Fresh Stone LIME, and
Red CLOVER SEED.

March 9 d

For Sale,

A GROUND RENT of *Seventy-two Dollars* per annum, on Prince-street.

WANTED,

A few Shares of the Bank of *Alexandria* and *Potomac*.

Wm. Groverman, *Broker.*

March 17. d

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A TANNERY, with convenient improvements thereon, in the town of Centerville. Apply to Mr. Daniel Harrington at the premises, or to the subscriber in Alexandria.

JOHN G. LADD.

February 25 d

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow, equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

January 5. d6m

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL
Of about 2000 barrels burthen, to load for a port in ENGLAND, to which immediate dispatch will be given. Apply to

JAMES PATTON.

February 27. d

James Smith

Would accommodate a few *genteel Boarders* on moderate terms.

March 24. 1m d6t

☞ A person who has long been in the practice of *Mercantile Business*, and a long resident of town, would engage and wishes for employment in some mercantile house. For information

Apply to the Printer.

March 24. d5t

Landing,
From the brig MARY and sloop JANE,
FOR SALE BY
Lawrason & Fowle,
50 tons PLAISTER PARIS
50 barrels } N. E. RUM.
5 hogshead }
4 pipes Holland Gin
50 boxes mould candles
200 boxes smoaked Herrings
600 feet oars.
IN STORE,
30 chests imperial and young hyson teas, of a superior quality
10 bales Beerboon gurrahs
120 casks fresh raisins
80 barrels N. E. Rum
30 hogsheads } Retailing Sugars
70 barrels }
100 boxes soap
75 do. chocolate
2 cases cotton cards.

March 25.

Wanted to Charter,

A vessel of about 800 barrels burthen, to load for a British Windward Island in the West-Indies.

William Hodgson.

March 16. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool Hoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3. d.

PAPER.

Just Received per sch'r Hero from Boston,
300 reams Wrapping Paper,
150 do. Writing do.
For terms please apply to

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

March 17. eo2w

PUBLIC SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the second day of April, at twelve o'clock, will be sold on the premises, on a credit of six twelve and eighteen months, for approved indorsed negotiable notes,

The House and Lot
Lately occupied as a Bank House.

A deed of trust will be taken to secure the payment.

P. G. Marsteller.

March 19. dts

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust from *WILLIAM WILSON* to the subscriber, to secure the payment of certain sums of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on their respective premises, on the 7th day of May next, sundry parcels of Land, lying upon Union, Water, Fairfax and Queen streets, and a twenty foot alley, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving his notes with an approved indorser, for the payment of the purchase money in three equal payments, and further to secure the purchase money, a deed of trust upon the land purchased.

James Keith, Trustee.

February 28. dts

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Just Received,
And For Sale by COTTOM & STEWART,
Carr's Stranger in Ireland.
(Price One Dollar.)

March 27. d.

Just received from Philadelphia,
By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27 d

Plaister Paris & Boston Beef.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per brig MARY, Captain HALL,
60 tons PLAISTER
80 barrels No. 1 BEEF
80 half barrels MESS-BEEF—and
50 boxes MOULD CANDLES—
FOR SALE BY
John and Thomas Vowell.

March 26. eo3t

Also in Store,
1500 bushels FINE SALT
60 hhds. MOLASSES.

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality.*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley
London and Philadelphia mustard; baske salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; woo , madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19. d

JUST RECEIVED,
One keg of the first quality *Chewing Tobacco.*

JESSE TALBOTT.

March 10. eo

From Cobbett's Weekly Political Register.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

AMERICAN STATES.—What had been reported to have been said in parliament, upon our dispute with the American states, was noticed in the preceding number, vol. X. page 1007. Since that, some remarks upon the subject have appeared in the newspapers, particularly in the paper called the Courier. But, before I speak particularly upon the subject of these remarks, it seems necessary to notice an occurrence of considerable importance, which has recently taken place in the country, to which these remarks relate; which occurrence is no less than an accusation of treason, preferred by one of the attornies general of the United States, against Mr. Aaron Burr, who, as the public will recollect, was lately vice president of that country. From the accounts which have reached this country, it would appear that Burr, who is a man of great ambition and of talents and courage equal thereto, had formed a scheme, which scheme he was actually preparing to put in practice for separating the Western from the Eastern part of that immense country called the United States, and to erect a kingly government in the Western part, of which he himself was to be king. In this project, viewing it with a mere philosophical eye, I see nothing more objectionable than the the novel circumstance of there being a king of the name of *Aaron;* for, it is impossible for any man to make me believe, that the Western states will remain, or can remain, for ten years, at the ut. [illegible] of the confederation. Separated from the inhabited part of the Eastern (or, speaking more properly, perhaps, the Atlantic states) by an almost impassable wilderness of almost four hundred miles across; having their out-let to the sea by a channel no where communicating with the Atlantic states; pursuing the same sort of traffic as the Atlantic states and driving a trade to the same markets; under these circumstances, the Western states must necessarily be rivals of the Atlantic states, and the two sets of states must feel, with respect to each other, as rivals for gain generally feel.—And, to check the effects of this feeling, there is wanting in America that *attachment to country*, which sometimes operates so powerfully in other parts of the world, and which has its foundation in circumstances of which a native American has no practical idea. Mr. Burr *may* fail; but, I am not the man to say he will fail; and, if he does, some other man will not: at any rate, the separation must take place and when it does take place, it will astonish me if that which is now called the federal government should long remain in existence. The remarks, above alluded to, in the Courier, are as follow: news having been received from Charleston, that some English goods had been seized, in virtue of the non-importation act, a deputation of American merchants waited, the other day, upon lord Grenville to know how they should act, who told them that the restraints, whatever they might be, *would not be of long duration;* whence the Courier concludes, that our ministers have given up the point.—Whereupon, just as if the fact was notorious, the sagacious editor thus gravely proceeds: "WE" (for they always speak in the royal style) "do not desire war with America, but we as little desire to see that system of concession to America continued, which has been *adopted since the new ministers came into power.* What right has America to expect concessions from us? Have we received any peculiar favor at her hands? Concessions must be as injurious to our *commerce* as to our national character. But, we confess, we are not without our apprehensions; the ministers having shown themselves as incompetent to conduct a negociation, as to carry on war with vigor and decision." The modesty of this last remark, coming from a partizan of the Pitts, must strike every one! What opportunities have the ministers had to carry on the war with vigor and decision? The Pitts carried it on with vigor and *decision*, indeed, the year before! Who could the ministers get at to make war upon, except the *Threshers* in Ireland, upon whom, indeed, the Pitts would have made vigorous war long enough ago? The novelty of this writer's remarks, with regard to concessions, must amuse every one who read the Register of the 20th of December; but, to the truth, which he did me the honor to borrow from me, he has added matter of his own of a directly contrary description.

The *present ministers* have made no concessions to the American states; and none, I hope, they will make. The concessions were all made by the Pitts and the Addingtons, while these latter were under the absolute control of the former. It was they who gave up, in the meanest manner, the point so solemnly settled by the treaty of 1794. That concession not only drew from us about three millions in taxes, as will appear from the accounts laid before parliament, but it encouraged the Americans to demand further and still more dangerous concessions now. Had it not been for those concessions, the concessions now dreaded by the enlightened and public spirited editor of the Courier never would have been dreamed of on either side of the Atlantic. This wise man talks about injury to our *commerce* from the concessions, which, in the tone of the ignorant speech attributed to Mr. Perceval, he affects to dread; but, supposing the concessions to take place, they would not at all injure our commerce, which consists of buying and selling goods. It is our fleets that they would injure; our naval power; our means of injuring our enemy; and, of course, our means of defending ourselves; all which might be reduced to nothing, and our commerce be still as flourishing as ever. As to the practicability, however, of injuring even this commerce by the means of a non-importation act in America, the intelligence which I have received, and which comes down so late as the 2d of December, fully warrants all that I beforesaid upon the subject, and the sum total of which was, that, to carry such an act into execution, and to adhere to it for any length of time, was *impossible.* It is said, that some English goods have, in virtue of the act, been seized at Charleston. But, at Philadelphia and New York, if my intelligence be correct, there was no interruption at all to importation; and, so little did any one expect that the act would be *enforced*, that very few importers had thought it prudent to order any additional supply in consequence of it. That the act may be partially executed; that a blustering appearance of resolution may be exhibited for some weeks, or for some months, is possible; but, that it should be continued in force, or that it should be at all, in any port, obeyed as a *law* ought to be obeyed, is, I again assert, *impossibe.* It was a hasty effusion of vanity and ignorance. A sort of trick to try us. And, in the mind of some few persons, amongst whom we may number the president, perhaps, it proceeded from philosophical notions, very good in themselves, but for the acting upon which the Americans are much too far gone in a contempt for every thing not tending to the accumulation of riches. It was upon the ground of opinions like these, I hope, that lord Grenville gave the answer ascribed to him; that he told the American merchants, that the restraints could not be of long duration; and not upon the ground of concessions that he had made, or was about to make; for, if HE make such concessions as are affected to be apprehended by the speech ascribed to Mr. Percival, then, indeed, will he be worthy of every epithet descriptive of baseness and apostacy in their most odious character and degree. I do not, however, believe, that he will so act. To concede a trifling point as to a particular vessel or two, seized under peculiar circumstances, and where the seizures may even *appear* to militate against the *conceding* regulations of the *Pitts and Addingtons*, I, for my part, should have no objection; but, to give up our right, or, in the least, to relax in the assertion and exercise of our right, to search neutral vessels, and therein to seize the property of our enemies, however covered, and wherever coming from, would sink my lord Grenville ten million of fathoms below even Pitt himself. In the possession of this right; not in the mere formal claim & recognition of it, but in the substantial possession of it; in the unrelaxed exercise of it towards all nations without exception—it is in this that consists our maritime superiority. Without this right that superiority could not exist for two years; and this is a fact well known to our implacable and well-counselled enemy. Concessions to the American states must, and would be followed by similar concessions to other powers; and, I must confess, that, if such concessions were made, I should regard the overthrow of the present government of this country as certain. This being my opinion, I feel as anxious, I trust, and a little more so, upon the subject, than the author of the speech ascribed to Mr. Perceval, who, if he were well to examine his heart, would, I am afraid, find little else than a love of place and of pelf at the bottom of it; but, I cannot say, that I partake much in his *apprehensions*, especially when I find them founded upon what the ministers *have done* in the way of conceding to America, alluding to what was no concession at all, but a measure of great advantage to both countries, without creating the possibility of producing in time an injury to either, though the contrary was asserted in a speech of the Master of the Rolls, which, under the guise of legal gravity, exhibited more ignorance in statement and more sophistry in reasoning, than any speech that I remember ever to have read.

LONDON, February 5.

BLOCKADING DECREE.

Yesterday in the House of Commons, Mr. Perceval moved for a copy of the late Order of Council, prohibiting neutrals from passing from one enemy's port to another. He supported his motion by an able speech and was followed on the same side by Lord Castlereagh and Sir Thomas Turton, and opposed by the Advocate General, by Lord Temple and Lord Howick. The motion was negatived by a great majority. The object of the mover appeared to be to show that the order was not such as the spirit, honor, interests and rights of the country called for. It was admitted on all hands that the British nation had a right to retaliate in full on the French for their decree; that the decree was indefensible on every ground; but it was contended that it might be for the interest of the British government, to forbear at least for a time; and that forbearance would indicate a conciliatory disposition towards neutrals, although they would have no just cause to complain of a different course as certainly if they submitted without resistance, to an extraordinary measure from one belligerent, they would naturally expect another belligerent to adopt the same measure when not forbidden by treaty. The following are extracts from different speeches.

From Mr. Perceval's Speech.

"The colonial trade was certainly that in which neutrals had the least right; and while he disclaimed every intention of glancing at the Provisions of the American treaty, he could not help remarking that the *right of retaliation* for such measures as may be adopted by the enemy, which the Noble Lord, stated to be *expressly reserved in that treaty*, was of no use when it was not acted upon. Perhaps his Majesty's ministers were fearful of offending neutrals, and forbore to act to the full extent, till they should have communications with them. Without notification to neutrals, we may prohibit their ships from proceeding to enemy's ports, but we may not seize them. He trusted government had not acted so weakly, upon the fear of offending neutrals; it was a motive of action which they could not avow. But when they negociate with America, with the non-importation act hanging over their heads; when they continued negociating after that insulting act was carried into execution, and when they concluded a treaty under such circumstances, whatever they profess, he feared they may have been guilty of improper concessions.

From the Advocate General's Speech.

"Were we to press and crush unoffending merchants, by the actual execution of severities to the utmost extent of the enemy's menace? He believed that the house would not go with his honorable friend so far, but would rather prefer mild and moderate measures *at first* if like to be efficacious. The only powers that were neutral were Austria, which had only the single port of Trieste; Denmark, which has no means of supplying its colonies, or of disposing of its colonial produce, if we carried a general interdict into execution;—Portugal which would feel the same disabilities; and America, with respect to which an interdict would be the means of infinite distrust. He could discover that a jealousy of America was at the bottom of all these complaints. *(Hear! Hear!)*—His honorable and learned friend (Perceval) was not correct in stating that the interruption of the coasting trade would be no great injury to France, or that the order of council for that purpose signified nothing. That order was but *one step* and an *important step* of those that would, if necessary, be resorted to for retaliation. In the year 1797, after the French had made peace with Austria, and the army which had been arrogantly called the army of England, had been collected at Brest, with a view to turn their whole force against this country; in that year, on the 29th Nivose, year 6, that is, in *christian* language, on the 19th day of January, 1798, a decree was passed by the French government, making all vessels that should be freighted in whole or in *part* with English commodities, good prizes. In order to shew what had been the feeling of the neutral nations on the subject of that decree, he need only refer to the speech of the president of the U. S. on the opening of the session of congress, on the 8th of Dec. 1798, in which he declared, that as the decree of the 19th of the preceding January, was still in force, in consequence of the failure of an attempt to procure its repeal, he considered it an unequivocal act of war, and a breach of the independence and sovereignty of neutral nations, which was only to be met by a determined resistance." As the chief magistrate of America had expressed so strong a sense of the aggression in that instance, there was no ground to suppose that he would not act as decidedly on the present occasion. And this was another consideration why this country ought to abstain, *for the present*, from any act which might prove grievous to the trade of America, until it should be seen whether the American government would follow the same course now as in '98."

From Lord CASTLEREAGH's Speech.

"As to the period of our history, which has been alluded to, he should presently shew that the time of the American government had been wasted in negociations. Whatever might be the feelings of government towards America, whatever might be the principles on which the late negociations had been concluded, these were no reasons for delaying the adoption of more vigorous means of retaliation against the enemy. He contended that considerations of forbearance respecting America, should not induce the house to abstain from adopting, not an act of practical injustice, but the measures which the circumstances of the times required, namely, to warn American vessels in the first instance, against entering French ports, but not to capture them, unless bent on entering the ports of France. If they were to wait till the American government should insist upon those principles, by which the laws of nations is upheld, they might wait till doomsday, as whatever might be their feelings, the commercial people would attend to their commercial interests. Since the publication of this decree, which had been at first general as to all nations, some communication had taken place between the American ministers in this country, and the French government, in consequence of which some practical relaxation of the decree had taken place. This was one ground why we should look upon America with jealousy; and it was an aggravation that she had, by a secret understanding with the French government, contrived to take her shipping out of the operation of the decree that was at first general and placed herself in a situation of connivance with the French government."

From Sir THOMAS TURTON's *Speech.*

"In his mind, the real cause of this pusillanimous forbearance, was the fear of offending America, the dread of breaking off the treaty lately pending between this country and the American government. That was the pistol held at the breast of ministers; and this their great anxiety to ward it off."

From Lord HOWICK's *Speech.*

"It seems that the gentlemen on the other side feel somewhat jealous of America because France may be disposed to exempt her from the operation of the decree. The thing is not unlikely; but no communication of the kind has been made ministers the American Plenipotentiaries. The words of the decree seem to apply to the continental powers only, and consequently America may be exempted.—Suppose she is: would that be a reason why we should go to war with America? Is not this the intention of gentlemen, or what is it? But surely it must be a waste of the time of the house to dwell upon such arguments.—The treaty of America they have also brought into discussion; and it has been insinuated, that it was contrary to the honor and interests of the country to enter into negociation with America, until the non-importation act was repealed. If such disgrace was attached to the negociation, why were not motions made last session to break off the negociation, until that decree was repealed. Surely such a conduct would have been more manly, than now to assume a hostile tone, while we are daily expecting the ratification of the treaty we have concluded."

TUITION

THE subscriber returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, for their patronage and liberality towards him, and begs leave to inform them, respectively, that he continues to teach SCHOOL at his Academy, on King street, opposite Mr. George Deneale's; where will be taught as usual, reading, writing and arithmetic, common, vulgar, and decimal; geometry; trigonometry, plain and spherical;—surveying, book-keeping; mensuration; navigation, &c. Young gentlemen desirous of becoming acquainted with any of the above arts, will meet with due attention from

G. W. Carlin.

March 21. 1w2.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 19.

Debate on the resolution offered by Mr. Broom, to make further provision by law to secure the privilege of the writ of Habeus Corpus to persons in custody under or by colour of the authority of the U. States.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. GREGG (Penn.) Rose to move a postponement of the resolution indefinite. He thought the propriety of the motion must be by this time obvious to all.—There was much important business to be done if the resolution was persisted in, this must be all sacrificed. He perceived no necessity for pressing the subject now, as he had heard of no recent instance of refusing a habeas corpus. As soon as Mr. G. sat down,

Messrs. Varnum and Sloan both instantly seconded the motion to postpone.

Mr. NEWTON, (Va.) expressed his decided hostility to the motion of postponement. If ever there was a subject worthy of the consideration of the house, it was this. Every subject relative to liberty should be treated with respect by the votaries of liberty. If we can better the condition of our fellow citizens it is our duty to do it. The question is whether the constitution and laws are sufficient to protect the liberty of the people. I will not decide on the conduct of Wilkinson. If he has done wrong let him answer. I will say nothing of indemnity, for if it is announced that he is to be indemnified out of the public treasury, it will be an inducement with juries to give higher damages.

It is said that the quarter whence the resolution comes is suspicious. I am indeed somewhat suspicious of that class of men, and would say with Laocoon of Troy, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. But I will examine whatever is offered, reject the bad and take the good. I will not do as they did when in power, forget the right of the minority. God forbid that we should ever imitate the bad example set us by our predecessors. I congratulate the mover of the resolution that he is at last resuscitated from his long slumbering political death. I am glad of his illumination, and I render him my thanks for bringing forward this resolution and my support.

I like the amendment. The Supreme court after hearing the case five or six days, are still in doubt with regard to the extent of their jurisdiction. I wish to know what is the law, by whom we are to be tried and where.

Mr. SMILIE said he had been at first in favor of the resolution, but the subject, like many others had been spoiled by the mode of treating. He had observed before that it was the subject of all parties and all individuals; but instead of confining themselves to the merits of the question, the mover of the resolution & others who had followed him, had gone on to indulge themselves in invectives against the commander in chief. Mr. S. was sorry for this, because it might prejudice some persons.

Yesterday said Mr. S. a most extraordinary doctrince was advanced——that no circumstance could justify a violation of the constitution or the law. [Here Mr. J. Randolph explained. He said there might be circumstances to palliate if not to justify a violation of law. If the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Bidwell) had intended him (Mr. R.) in his observations he had widely misinterpreted him. Mr. R. Said he had spoken of a known, flagrant and acknowledged violation of the constitution. He would state a case. Suppose said he, that when the house were till the dawn of day balloting for a president a military commander had stepped in and said that we were all going to anarchy and the devil, and that the state could not be preserved except by military force, and undertaken to tell us what was the constitution and who should be the president.] Mr. S. proceeded. He said the explanation was satisfactory, he had misunderstood the gentleman from Virginia. There are cases and it will always be so, that a military commander must break the law. Mr. S. urged at some length that this was an improper time to consider the subject, and pledged himself to take it up the next session and to give it every attention.

Mr. J. RANDOLPH spoke at great length against a postponement. He said the motion would have an effect different from what was contemplated by the mover; it would prolong the discussion. Every member was ready now to say aye or no on the resolution, and the motion to postpone would give all a right to speak twice more on the subject.

Mr. R. was sorry for the declaration of Mr. Smilie, that he should vote in favor of a postponement. He understood that gentleman to be in favor of the measure and how could he reconcile a vote to postpone. Can he point out any difference between negativing the resolution and postponing it indefinitely? This kind of postponement is only a method of quieting tender consciences; it has been invented to gain the votes of those who had not the courage to put a manly negative to a bill. The essence of both is the same.—Suppose a motion were made to postpone indefinitely the petitions of Stephen Sayre or, I don't recollect the name (a member suggested Oliver Pollock) Oliver Pollock or any other of those persons who hang upon us session after session; would not the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. S.) consider it equivalent to a proposition to put an absolute negative? The fact is there is no difference between an indefinite postponement and a negative, and were I an enemy to the resolution on the table, I would vote against the postponement and then negative it openly and manfully. I hope these gentlemen who are opposed to the resolution will have the candor to vote against a postponement. This motion gives members an opportunity to reject the resolution without appearing to be the open enemies of a measure to secure the right of the citizen; for when they go home and their constituents ask them: Well, what have you done with regard to the habeas corpus resolution? Have you rejected it? Oh! No. We have only postponed it. This motion gives a loophole for dishonest members to cheat their constituents.

In reply to some observations of Mr. Bidwell on what Mr. R. had before said relative to the conduct of Chatham and Camden in the case of the proclamation issued to prohibit the exportation of corn, Mr. R. said he merely referred to the case, to shew that when the known and acknowledged friends of liberty, intoxicated with power and popularity, quit the true ground, they must expect the cannon of their own battery to be turned against themselves.

In reply to Mr. G W Campbell Mr. R said he was sorry to trouble the house with idle declamation that served only to answer itself. It was however endued at least with the properties of an echo and served as a sufficient reply to the observations of certain gentlemen. From time immemorial a dispute existed between wit and dulness, imagination and judgment, and though some sceptical philosophers have presumed to doubt whether they are always separated, yet the opinion of their incompatibility has prevailed so long that there is not a coxcomb who does not on the strength of his dulness arrogate judgment.

Mr. R. said it was generally his misfortune to come to the house unprepared, and that therefore when he got up to speak he was obliged to say what came first into his head.

Gentlemen give us no opinion and yet they throw out very broad hints. The cases of captains Little and Murray have been cited in support of Wilkinson. Mr. R considered the cases at some length and insisted that there was no analogy between them, because captains Little and Murray had only obeyed their commanding officer. This case does not therefore apply unless Wilkinson had the orders of the executive to conduct himself as he has done. And is the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Bidwell) preparing the house to receive instructions to the commander in chief? I hope not; I believe not; though my belief is taken up much at random. But will the gentleman (Mr. B.) say, if the conduct of capts. Little and Murray was palliated or justified that therefore no blame ought to be attached to the executive who issued those orders?

This whole business is the most unfortunate could well have happened. If Louisiana had been conquered by arms, the prejudices of the people could not have been stronger against us than these events are calculated to excite. They will lay the foundation of lasting feuds and animosities unless timely healed by a wise and prudent course of conduct. I will give my opinion here; I would not give it elsewhere; for I am no man's confidential friend in political affairs. I would instantly recal every officer who has been in any wise concerned in fomenting the disturbances at New Orleans. It will hardly be supposed that I could expect to be any one's successor there, or that my recommendation would avail to procure an office for any of my friends. I would recal ever officer who has participated or who has been even suspected to participate in the petty divisions of that country. I would *rub out* and begin anew.

The people of New Orleans speaking the French language were told that on their transfer to this country they should taste the sweets of liberty; that letters de cachet were done away and they were to hear no more of confinement in the tower of Segovia; yet unfortunately among these people the first lesson of military authority is taught. This will not attach them to the United States, and it will prevent every man of reputation and who values his own character from emigrating to that country so as to dissolve the French population.

Suppose such a thing had happened in my or your (the speaker's) country, the spirit of the people would have settled the business before now. Mr. R. then stated that in a county in Virginia, which composed a part of the district which he represented, a man in 1798 peaceably enlisting troops for congress, had to leave the county, on account of the general indignation which prevailed against the army.—Such was the spirit of '98 and now we are vindicating military authority. Will any man tell the cause of this change? Mr. R. said he was at a loss.

(Mr. Randolph's Speech to be continued)

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28.

On the evening of January 12th, a vessel lying in the Rapenburgh canal, near Leyden (Germany) having on board ten thousand pounds gun-powder, blew up; several hundred of people lost their lives, and chief part of the buildings in the city were thrown down.

Leyden, next to Amsterdam, is the largest city in Holland. It is walled, has eight gates, and 145 bridges, the greatest part of which are built of freestone.

The principal church is a superb structure, whose high roof is supported by three rows of columns; and the rest of the public buildings are very handsome.

There are several large hospitals and a university. The theatre for anotomy is the finest in Europe.

Here are manufactories of the best cloths and stuffs in Holland, there being no less than 1600 workmen employed in them.

Leyden is famous for the long siege it sustained in 1573 against the Spaniards.

The city is four miles and a half in circumference; and is twenty miles s.w. of Amsterdam.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

MR POULSON,

IT IS individual excellence which in the aggregate, gives the tone to national character, and every tribute of praise paid to a fellow citizen must be pleasing to our national pride.

Our medical schools have arrived to a degree of perfection perhaps equal or superior to any in the world, owing to the genius of their professors.

It is with a great degree of pleasure I have learned that a gold medal has been sent by the Queen of Eutruria, accompanied with a highly complimentary latter, to Dr. Benjamin Rush, professor of the institutes of medicine & clynical practice in the University of Pennsylvania after the perusal of his works.

On the one side of this medal is a likeness of the Queen of Eutruria, holding by the hand her infant son, and on the reverse these words, "TO THE MOST DESERVING."

This information cannot fail of being highly gratifying to the numerous pupils of this worthy and ingenious father in medicine.—The simplicity yet profundity of whose medical tenets have so greatly assisted in laying the basis of their professional knowledge and of their skill in its application to practice.

K.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Brig Helen, Capt. M'Cobb, 18 days from Port-Royal—Ballast—James Patton.

Sailed in co. with the brigs Mercury, Mary-Ann, and Sparrow, all of this port. Left there brig Louisa, Capt. M'Namara, also of this port. The day before Captain M'Cobb sailed, the British frigate Mediator arrived there with five prizes, among them the ship George Washington of New-York, which she cut out of Samana, where she had been carried by a French privateer.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Episcopal Church are informed, that an Election will be held at the Church, on Monday next, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock, for *twelve Vestrymen*, agreeable to the act of incorporation—at which time all the vacant Pews in the Church will be rented.

The Church Wardens.

March 28.

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

Will be sold, at the Vendue-Store, on a credit of 60 days,

A very fine young Stud Horse,

Raised by *Ferdinand Fairfax*, Esq. and got by the famous English horse MUFTI.

ALSO,

A likely Negro Boy,

Who understands the management of horses.

P. G. Marsteller.

March 28.

Wanted to Charter,

A vessel of from 1000 to 1200 barrels, to load for *Madeira*, to which immediate dispatch will be given.

Apply to

James Patton.

March 28. 6t

Public Sale.

Wiill be sold, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, *the first of April next, at twelve o'clock,*

That large three story BRICK WAREHOUSE, situate on King-street, now in the occupancy of Messrs. *R. Veitch and Co.* Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale. Application may be made to the subscriber previous to the day of sale, who will treat for it at private bargain.

James Patton.

March 28. 3t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all persons who shall trespass on the land belonging to C. W. Valangen situated on the Potomac river, near Alexandria, beginning at the mouth of Moll Frost's creek, extending down the river to a dividing line between him and Mr. Peter Sherron, nearly at the lower extremity of the Pocosen, and back from the river to the north branch of little Hunting creek, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law in such cases provided—and whereas, divers depredations have been committed on the aforesaid Pocosen, by stealing wood, &c. the subscriber offers a Reward of Five Dollars to any person who shall give information, upon oath, so that such offender or offenders may receive the punishment of the law.

C. W. Valangen.

March 28 law3w*

☞ A Bargain.

I WILL dispose of my *TAN-YARD*, in the town of *Dumfries*, together with all the stock of *Leather* and *Bark* now on hand.—The House and Lot will be sold on a liberal credit, or exchanged for Wet Goods—the stock of Leather and Bark may be had with the Lot, for which cash must be given. A description is deemed unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will certainly view the property first. I will only add that, the house is convenient and comfortable, and the yard supplied with every utensil necessary for the tanning business.

Thomas Jacob.

Dumfries, March 14. [18] 2awtf

N. B. The House and Lot will be sold low for cash.

Extract from an act of the Corporation of Alexandria, for the extinguishment of Fire.

Sec. 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire, shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars: Provided the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers printed in the town.

At a meeting of the STAR FIRE COMPANY, at the court house, on Saturday the 7th of March, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year—

JOHN JANNEY, *President.*
JOHN ROBERTS, *Vice-President.*
THOMAS SHREVE, *Treasurer.*

W. S. Moore,
William Reily,
George Drinker, } Commanders.

William Douglass,
Andrew Scholfield,
A. C. Cazenove, } Regulators.

Andrew Fleming,
Joseph Milburn,
Daniel M'Leod,
John Muir,
Phineas Janney,
Jacob Janney, } Property Men.

NEHEMIAH CARSON, *Clerk.*

March 25. 2o3t

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

he following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in the cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary; I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerul* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine-street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the est-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

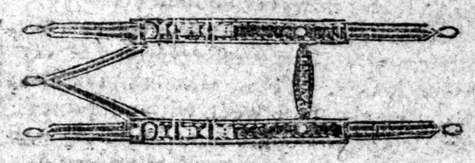
Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, bu was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.



Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY furpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in Prince-street. d12m

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms.

A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT.

And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3taw tf

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.

October 20. d

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 25th March, 1807—*Ordered*, that the stockholders on the additional shares lately subscribed in the Little River Turnpike Company do, and they are hereby required, to make a second payment to the treasurer of said company, of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed, by the first day of May next ensuing the date hereof.

Jonah Thompson, *Treasurer.*

March 26. 3taw1m

FOR SALE,

An excellent Man Cook,

About 28 years of age. For terms apply to the Printer.

March 2. tf

FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND BUSHELS SALT,

Suitable for the Fishery

E. Janney.

3 mo. 19th co1w

Lumber Yard.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established a *Lumber Yard* adjoining Colonel Ramsay's wharf, where he intends keeping a constant supply of the best materials in that line, and will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

James McGuire.

March 18. d4t co1m

N. B. He continues the *House-Joiners* business, and from his knowledge in that line, will pay particular attention to any orders for Lumber that he may receive.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Davey and Mills*, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and *William N. Mills* is solely authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,

Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.

January 23. cotf

☞ All those indebted to the above firm are requested to discharge their respective dues on or before the 10th day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced against them, without respect to persons.

William N. Mills,

CONTINUES to carry on the *Grocery & Flour Business*, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—

And has just received,

2500 weight Firkin Butter,

In complete order for shipping.

January 23. cotf

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, having addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line,

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Rusellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, stone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

July 8.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.